



FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1909.

MR. TAFT by the bold but belated stand he took on the tariff bill succeeded in having hides placed on the free list and having the duty on lumber and manufactured leather reduced. Had he taken his stand earlier he would have secured better results. The president's efforts for revision in the last week have been genuine enough, but there is strong suspicion that on the part of Mr. Aldrich the whole scheme was framed up to concentrate the president's attention upon raw materials and to divert attention both from himself and the inequalities of the majority of the rates he had established. The truth, if it is ever established, will be that the president has gained next to nothing. The president, convinced now that he interfered with the legislation too late to accomplish anything, realizes that some measure of responsibility for the bill falls upon him, and therefore he must go along with the majority in the two Houses in the effort to make the public think the bill a good one. The democratic members of the conference committee last night received a copy of the bill agreed to and at once began to study it to familiarize themselves with its details and to prepare a statement for presentation to the House when the report is presented. When the session adjourned last night it was announced that the experts had proceeded far enough to show that the new bill will be an increase of from 1 to 3 per cent over the old valuations of the Dingley law. And Congress was called in extraordinary session to revise the tariff downward.

THE Wright brothers, for the fifth time, have announced their purpose to give an aerial performance between Fort Myer and Shooter's Hill. The first was to have taken place Tuesday evening. A postponement to the shades of Wednesday followed, at which time a large and eager crowd swarmed on the crest of Shooter's Hill, where the gathering scanned the northwestern heavens for the appearance of the aviator with almost as much eagerness as the Millerites of old when, attired in ascension robes of white, they watched for Gabriel and listened for the sound of the archangel's clarion. It was thought by many that an attempt would be made by the brothers to accomplish their promised feat yesterday evening, but the would-be spectators were again disappointed. It was stated that the brothers had decided to visit Shooter's Hill in their aeroplane at daybreak this morning. A few persons who had previously been victims of disappointment arose at an early hour and looked anxiously toward every point of the compass. They saw a few buzzards soaring high above the tree tops—only that and nothing more. Doubtless many persons will proceed to the western environs of the city this evening in anticipation of a fulfillment of the latest promise. Should the airship fail to appear many will be tempted to class the performance with that of Mshomet when he made his famous trip to heaven astride of the donkey, Al Bink.

REPORTS from Richmond are to the effect that Mr. Kolner, a candidate for reelection to the position of commissioner of agriculture, is being fought by some of the secret societies on the ground that he secured positions in the state for foreigners who took the places of American citizens. This charge is unfounded and the fight on this ground is all wrong. Mr. Kolner was directed by the state authorities to proceed to Europe and induce immigrants to come to Virginia to take up the waste lands of the state or to become farm hands. He was fairly successful and his efforts resulted in a number of farmers and farm hands coming here, some of whom purchased land which they are now cultivating. If this is to be used as a club against him times are sadly out of joint.

ACCORDING to Mrs. C. F. Smith, a long-time resident of Hong Kong, who is now in Chicago on a visit, it is impossible to convert a Chinaman to Christianity. In an interview in "The Chicago Tribune," Mrs. Smith said: "You can't convert a Chinaman. He may say he is converted when it is to his advantage financially to make such an assertion, but really he is not converted. One Jesuit priest who had been in Singapore for twenty years told me recently that he could not conscientiously say that he had ever converted a Chinaman. The missionaries do a great deal of good by educating the Chinese, but as for converting them, I don't believe that such a thing is possible."

THE republicans of the state in convention assembled at Newport News went to much trouble yesterday in nominating a ticket to be overwhelmingly defeated at the polls next November. The ticket is largely composed of democratic "has-beens" and is about as weak a one as could have been put up. The convention had to be content with Hobson's

choice as no man prominent in the party would accept a place at the head of the ticket knowing what fate will befall it and not wishing to finance a forlorn hope.

THERE is no better proof that times change and men with them than the disorders now going on in Spain. The trouble is that a Spanish garrison in Morocco is being besieged by Moors and the king of Spain very promptly and properly ordered re-enforcements to proceed to the aid of their countrymen and prevent them from being butchered. At this the troops at home rebelled and both men and women are aiding and abetting them. There was a time when Spaniards would have acted differently.

AT the state republican convention at Newport News yesterday, Mr. Joseph L. Cropper, of this city, was placed upon the ticket for the position of state treasurer. Mr. Cropper is a good business man, a former postmaster at Alexandria, and a jolly good fellow, but as state treasurer on the republican ticket we can only say, No, no, no, not for Joe, not for Joseph if he knows it.

MR. CROPPER, after having been nominated by the Virginia republican convention yesterday for state treasurer, woke up this morning to find his name spelled with a "K." This is almost as bad as a soldier being killed in battle and having his name spelled wrong in the gazette.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) Washington, July 30. President Taft was in a very happy mood today over the outcome of the tariff conference and expressed himself to a number of visitors as greatly pleased indeed that the bill has been whipped into its present shape, adding, as he said so, that he was immensely proud to have something to do with its preparation. Discussing the outcome of the fight, the president said he wished it understood that at no time in the proceedings should he be asked to make his wishes known and nearly every vote that was taken by the committee was done so with the expressed understanding by many of the conferees that the votes must be contingent upon the president's approval. The president regards the bill in its present shape as a very great improvement over the Dingley law. In the first place the Philippine tariff for which he has fought so strenuously for ten years, is to be enacted into law.

This tariff the president regards as the "child." Then there is the corporation tax, the customs court, the maximum and minimum and the provision for the tariff commission which is to advise the president upon needed changes in the schedule. All these things are in the line of new legislation and are important in the eyes of the president. The corporation tax, however, was not as important in the president's estimation as many other things in the bill, and not nearly as close to his heart as many believed. He regards the tax as a mere paragraph in the bill that will assist in increasing the government's income.

The president told his callers that of course he was not thoroughly satisfied with the bill. "Nobody is entirely satisfied with the bill," he said, "for that would be out of the range of possibility." The best that can be obtained with so many conflicting interests of states and so many hundreds of schedules to be considered, is to prepare a measure that will do the greatest good for the greatest number. This, the president believes, has been accomplished by the present draft of the Payne-Aldrich bill.

Congressman Underwood, democrat of Alabama, who is a member of the House committee on ways and means and a minority member of the conference committee said this afternoon concerning the conference report: "The only material reductions are in the iron and steel and wool schedules; all the others are advanced. The average rate is above both that of the Dingley law and the Payne bill. The most of the reductions that amount to anything outside of lumber and leather will go to the manufacturers and the big interests and the raises will fall most heavily on the necessities of life—clothing and food. The south has been discriminated against absolutely."

The democratic members of the tariff conference committee were today invited to sign the report upon the tariff bill, but declined to do so. They will make no minority report but Senator Daniel as the senior democratic member is preparing a statement which he will submit when the report is taken up for consideration in the Senate.

The progressive republicans who voted against the bill when it passed the Senate will have a meeting at the house of Senator Beveridge tomorrow night to determine what their course shall be on the final adoption of the measure. The two Iowa senators with the members of Congress from that state will meet this evening.

The western senators who were disgruntled over the reduction of the duty on lumber to \$1.25 and putting hides on the free list are not entirely decided as to their action.

Sixty-first Congress.

Washington, July 30. SENATE.

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill as reported to the Senate today by Senator Hale, carries an appropriation of \$1,107,185, which is an increase over the amount in the House bill of \$687,325. Among the increases recommended by the Senate committee, is an appropriation of \$100,000 for defraying expenses in connection with foreign trade relations under tariff legislation and otherwise and for the maintenance of a division of far eastern affairs in the department of state. Extra compensation to the amount of \$1,500 each is provided for the officers composing the board appointed to pass upon the eligibility of colored troops alleged to have taken part in the Brownsville riot for re-enlistment in the army. A total of \$105,325 is recommended for the salaries and expenses of the new court of customs appeals. A paragraph is inserted appropriating \$6,000 for horses and carriages or an automobile for the use of the vice-president.

All congressional employees are to be given a month's extra salary. Provision is made for the payment of judgments of the court of claims to the amount of \$235,714.

An important amendment authorizes the president to make contracts for the completion of the Panama canal up to the full amount of the bond issue authorized in the tariff bill, the money to be paid as appropriations may be made from time to time. The Senate committee made no change in the House provision appropriating \$25,000 for traveling expenses of the president.

HOUSE.

The conference report on the tariff bill was presented by Mr. Payne who made a statement concerning the schedule. He was greeted with tumultuous republican applause when he announced the conference report was ready for the House. There was more applause when he said that he would like, if it was the will of the House, to dispose of the bill tomorrow. At his suggestion the House decided unanimously to have tomorrow's session begin at 10 o'clock. It will probably be continuous until the House is ready to take a final vote on the bill.

There was an acrimonious fight in the House over the question of appointing an assistant tally clerk at a salary of \$2,500 a year. The matter was finally recommended to the committee on accounts by a vote of 171 to 141.

News of the Day.

The superintendency of Chicago's great school system has been given into the hands of a woman for the first time in its history—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

Gen. Henry C. Worthington, the last post-bearer at the funeral of President Lincoln, died at the Garfield Hospital in Washington yesterday afternoon. He was formerly a member of the California legislature and delegate in Congress from Nevada.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has sent the department's reply to Mr. H. E. Davis, the counsel for Mrs. Sattou. Mr. Davis protested against the sudden ruling of Judge Advocate Leonard that the Marine Corps officers involved in the court of inquiry must hereafter be considered as defendants. It is understood that the department upholds the decision of Major Leonard and rejects Mr. Davis's protest.

The Cuban cabinet crisis, which for some time has been impending, reached a climax yesterday afternoon when all the ministers, as well as the presidential secretary, Senor Castellanos, signed their resignations, which were officially presented to President Gomez today. The ministry resigns because of its unpopularity, and the prospects of political changes to effect a fusion of several of the parties.

Harry K. Thaw weathered the second day's assault by District Attorney Jerome in the Supreme Court yesterday by the narrowest of margins. When, at the end of four hours of pounding, Jerome announced at the close of the afternoon session that he was through with the witness, save possibly for a few fugitive questions to-morrow. Thaw jumped from the stand without waiting to be dismissed and hurried to the security of the seat beside his counsel.

Virginia News.

Irvin L. Cosby, 23 years old, of Hanover county, was drowned while bathing at Buckner Beach yesterday afternoon.

While driving to the home of a neighbor, Mrs. Eugenia S. Edwards, of Catlett, was thrown from a buggy and painfully injured yesterday.

The prolonged drought throughout the Shenandoah Valley has cut the corn crop down to one-half and has injured apples and other fruits to a great extent. B. J. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, N. C., a millionaire tobacco manufacturer, has purchased the Chiswell plantation, in Wythe county, the price paid being \$350,000. The farm includes 3,000 acres of the finest blue-grass land in Virginia.

The general merchandise store of A. S. Jett, at Nieuwe, Warren county, was broken open and robbed early yesterday morning, presumably by two suspicious looking strangers, who were seen in the vicinity at a late hour. About \$20 in money and a large quantity of stamps were taken.

Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, U. S. A., has been appointed commandant of cadets at the Virginia Military Institute to succeed Col. M. M. Mills, who has requested permission to join his command in the army again. Lieutenant Gleaves is from Wytheville. He was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute in 1894-5 and 1905-6, when he was given to accept the appointment as a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point.

SUPERINTENDENTS TO MEET.

More than one hundred public school men of Virginia will gather at the called meeting in Farmville next Tuesday for a three-days session. Superintendent Eggleston of the department of public instruction will preside. All the superintendents of the State have been requested to be present. The object of the meeting will be to perfect the system of co-ordination among the schools and to decide on definite plans of reports and so forth, looking to the saving of time and labor in the working of the system.

TARIFF AGREEMENT REACHED.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill stands completed. An agreement on all disputed points was reached yesterday afternoon and at 4:55 o'clock the conferees report was signed by the republican conferees. It will go to the House today and be voted on by that body on Saturday. The Senate will begin consideration of the measure, as agreed to by the conferees, on Monday.

Halted by the mandate of President Taft, the tariff conferees were compelled to turn back and revise their rates on lumber and gloves. In a communication to Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne, the president demanded that the high rates on gloves as fixed by the House and the high rates on lumber as fixed by the Senate, should not be made a part of the conference report.

After struggling over these questions throughout the entire day the conferees surrendered to the president's view and signed the report.

There was no opportunity to compromise on gloves. The president said the rates must not be advanced beyond the figures named by the Senate bill, which are the same as the existing duties, except for the fact that the *Schmarnchen* gloves were reduced by the Senate from \$1.75 a dozen to \$1.25. Although the House conferees insisted during the greater part of the day that these rates would endanger the passage of the conference report through the House, they nevertheless were adopted.

On lumber some concessions were made, in spite of the fact that the president's instructions were complied with to the letter. Rough lumber was made dutiable at \$1.25 per 1,000 feet; finished on one side, \$1.75; finished on two sides, \$2.15; finished on three sides, \$2.52; and finished on four sides, \$2.90. To conciliate Senators Piles and Jones, the conferees adopted the Senate rate of 50 cents a thousand on shingles instead of the House rate of 30 cents.

In view of the action of the conferees in putting hides on the free list a concession also was made to the cattle industry yesterday by taking toll off of the free list, where it had been placed by the conferees, and restoring it to the dutiable list. Tallow had been put on the free list by the House, but the action of the conferees today makes it dutiable at 11 cents per pound.

The rates on hosiery were fixed by increases of about 20 per cent in grades valued at \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 a dozen pairs. This is an increase over existing rates, but a material decrease from the advances made by the House. On all other values of hosiery the Dingley rates, which had been re-enacted by the Senate, were retained. This action, the conferees believe, was in conformity with the spirit of the president's request.

The democratic members were in the conference chamber less than an hour. At the outset Representative Griggs, speaking for his associates, said that they were not disposed to delay proceedings. He suggested that if the republicans would consent to put cotton bagging on the free list they would show the utmost celerity in bringing the conference report to a vote.

Many of the conferees were disposed to grant this request, but Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, protested vigorously on the ground that it would injure the manufacturers in his state which turn out cotton bagging. So emphatic were his objections that it was seen that agreement would be delayed if such action were attempted.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

The Virginia state republican convention at Newport News yesterday nominated the following ticket:

For governor—Wm. T. Kent, of Wythe.

For lieutenant governor—A. T. Lincoln, of Smyth.

For attorney general—George A. Rev. ercomb, of Covington.

For secretary of the commonwealth—John B. Locke, of Newport News.

For state treasurer—Joseph L. Crupper, of Alexandria.

For commissioner of agriculture—James T. Robson, of Rockingham.

For superintendent of public instruction—Frank P. Brent, of New Kent.

After naming the ticket, and adopting a platform containing a plank declaring for local option under the unit system, the convention, which began its deliberations Wednesday morning, adjourned sine die.

A strong fight developed when the liquor plank of the platform was under consideration, and for more than fifteen minutes the convention was in an uproar.

As framed by the party leaders and the committee on resolutions the plank declared for the general principle of local option with high license, a strict enforcement of the law and rigid police protection. When the plank was read, it was greeted by loud hurrahs, but when the convention began the adoption of the platform the members from the southwestern part of the state demanded that the platform declare for local option under the unit system. That is, that the counties and the cities decide the question of the sale of liquor for themselves, and that the counties also control the sale of liquor in the towns within the counties.

Senator Lincoln, of Smyth, offered an amendment to that effect, and after a long discussion the convention finally took the high license clause.

The platform scores the democratic party for failing to keep its promises to the people and not having given the people of the state any platform at all. The policy of the national government on the tariff is approved. The following things are favored:

Equal taxation for every section and for every man; the election of members of the state corporation commission and all other state, county and district officers, including commissioners of revenue and all school officers, by the people; the abolition of the fee system.

The elimination of politics from the management of the public school, increase of pay and efficiency of teachers, careful supervision of school books and the lengthening of school terms in rural districts are favored; alleged unfair methods of democratic party in elections condemned; fair nonpartisan election law favored; improvement of public highways and employment of convict labor on roads; adequate system of bank examinations; proper care of the Confederate veterans; the correction of the so-called insurance evil, whereby excessive rates are charged; so-called gerrymandering tactics of democrats in taking Floyd county from the Fifth district

condemned; employment of convict labor in competition with honest, free labor, opposed; favoring maintaining Baylor oyster survey intact, and enforcement of law against illegal encroachment on public beds; enactment of any necessary pure food laws.

State Chairman Sloop, National Committeeman Martin and National Committeeman Hitchcock are endorsed, and the appointment of Ray E. Osbell, of Richmond, as commissioner of internal revenue, is approved.

State Chairman J. Taylor Elyson, of the democratic committee, was asked last night for an expression of opinion regarding the republican ticket and made the following statement:

"I regard the ticket nominated at Newport News today as very weak. I am satisfied that we will elect our ticket by a much larger majority than we did in 1905. I think the election of our ticket to be nominated on Thursday is now assured."

Today's Telegraphic News

The Tariff Bill.

Washington, July 30.—In its perfected form the new tariff bill was submitted to the House today.

It came from the hands of Chairman Payne, leading House conferee, as the report of the joint conference committee that had struggled for 21 days in its efforts to reconcile the differences in the House and Senate bills and at the same time to meet the views of President Taft.

The bill as reported by conferees will first be disposed of in the House, then go over to the Senate. It is possible that the House will be able to take a vote on it by tomorrow night. Under the rules of legislation it cannot be amended in either House. It must be accepted, rejected, or referred back to the conference committee. That it will be accepted will go to the president for his signature, and will become a law within the next week or ten days is the general prediction made here today.

As to the big question whether the bill is revision upward, or downward, there is the contradictory argument that seems to go with all tariff bills. Members of the committee declare that the measure will be of benefit to the country in lower duties on necessities and higher rates on luxuries. Opponents of the bill charge that the rates average higher than those of the Dingley law, and that little relief has been afforded on articles most used by the people.

The announcement that the report would go to the House today was sufficient to attract an assemblage that was a record breaker for the special session. The political and economic issues involved were of the highest importance, and the massing of forces was pressed with an energy warranted by the value of the stake.

Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, was the center of interest. He secured recognition soon after the opening prayer, and tossed into the arena the bone of what promises to be the liveliest sort of contention during the ensuing week.

He stated that he had had an investigation made, based on the last census returns of 1905, showing the amount of domestic consumption of articles upon which duties had been raised and also those upon which the duties had been lowered. The action of the Aldrich bill giving the president unlimited power for the appointment of a tariff commission was greatly amended. Under the bill as reported he has authority only to employ experts to investigate tariff discrimination by foreign countries against the United States. The customs court and the maximum and minimum provided in the Senate bill were accepted by the conference committee. Manufacturers using imported alcohol are given the right of drawback if they export the alcohol imported or an equal amount of domestic alcohol.

The secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue bonds to cover the cost of the Panama canal to the extent of \$290,569,000. This sum, together with the \$84,631,900, already borrowed on issues of 2 per cent bonds, equals the estimates of the Isthmian Canal Commission to cover the entire cost of the canal from its inception to its completion. The new bonds authorized are to be in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 payable in fifty years and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum. They are to be free from taxation and are to be sold at not less than par under such regulations as will give all citizens an equal opportunity to subscribe for them.

The bill also limits the number of certificates of indebtedness that may be issued to \$200,000,000.

The Revolution in Spain.

Madrid, July 30.—Unless the Spanish cabinet puts an end to the bloody war in Morocco or resigns within 48 hours, revolution will sweep Spain from border to border. Today's developments are interpreted as unmistakably indicating this outcome. Wrought to the highest pitch of indignation by the news of Tuesday's killing and wounding of more than 3,500 Spaniards at Melilla, the capital is today in a terrible uproar. The streets are everywhere filled with excited crowds, who are demanding the very lives of the cabinet members.

All available soldiers and gendarmes have been pressed into service. Everywhere is heard the cry that the cabinet must either resign or put an end to the war in Morocco. Two days have been given the cabinet in which to meet the demands of the people, and should the temper of the populace remain in the present state, there is no telling in what disaster the frenzy of the people may involve the monarchy.

Even the most temperate part of the public, the part which has heretofore stood steadfastly by the government, has joined the "anti-government" party and the government is now practically without friends in its own capital.

There is imminent danger that an attack will be made upon the palace. King Alfonso is virtually a prisoner in the palace, and has not shown himself in public since shortly after his return from San Sebastian, where he was seized by the mob.

Queen Victoria and the queen mother have left San Sebastian and crossed the frontier to Bayonne, France. They are prepared for any eventuality, and it is probable that the flight will be continued to England.

The spectre of a civil war looms large today as a result of the threat of Don Jaime, now at Biarritz, to head a Carlist movement and attempt to seize the

throne, which he has always contended was rightly his.

Despite the fact that the government troops have succeeded in capturing the main body of the Barcelona rioters, the latest dispatches from the revolutionary centers are far from reassuring. Frenzied mobs, in which women and child are playing almost as prominent a part as the men, still control the greater part of the city and are resisting the approach of the soldiers from behind barricades. The slaughter of the main division of the rioters in Calle de San Martin, into which his troops drove the mob and then poured a murderous fire into its ranks, has flamed the remaining bands, and it is certain that peace can only be brought about by the sacrifice of hundreds of lives.

Details of the fighting in Calle de San Martin, or S. Martin's Square, show it to have been one of the bloodiest butcheries in the history of Spanish uprisings. The government is doing its utmost to prevent the story of the slaughter from becoming public. The city today looks as though it had undergone a long siege, scores of buildings are wrecked, smoke is rising from smoldering ruins, the streets are blood-stained, and nearly all the shops in the city are closed. Hundreds of houses are protected by improvised barricades.

The city is desperately short of food owing to the interruption of railway service and the cessation of work in the bakeries. The city is filled with wounded rioters and soldiers, many of whom it is impossible to care for, while so many have been killed, that decent burials for all the victims is out of the question.

Truce to Bury the Dead.

Melilla, July 30.—The grim spectacle of both the Spanish troops and the Moorish hordes having to virtually decapitate a truce in order to bury the dead in the slaughter of the last few days, was presented here today.

Such action had to be taken to avoid a pestilence. The air was foul with the stench of decaying bodies. Carcasses flew everywhere, and the nights were made hideous with the cries of jackals.

Back of Mount Gurgura the Moors erected a huge funeral pyre where 4,000 corpses are now being cremated. This is the number estimated to have been lost by the Moors in Tuesday's terrific struggle.

The Spaniards are burying their dead. Immense trenches have been dug just outside the city walls and the bodies are dumped in indiscriminately. No careful identification of the victims is being made, as the Spaniards are in too demoralized a condition to go to the work in a systematic manner.

The burial trenches are close to the city walls, as General Marina is afraid to venture far from the city until reinforcements arrive.

Gibraltar, July 30.—Confidential messages received here today from Melilla declare the Spanish army to be in danger of annihilation unless reinforcements arrive speedily.

The present garrison is physically exhausted and is short of both provisions and ammunition. Contrasted with their condition, the Moors are hourly being reinforced by fresh troops.

The proclamation of a holy war was issued today at Oulu, was transmitted at once to Moumouya, leader of the Kabyle tribesmen. The Spanish cruiser Numancia today shelled Mount Gurgura, which is being used as the base of the tribesmen's operations against the Spaniards.

Aid to Spain.

London, July 30.—The feasibility of England, Germany and France going to the aid of Spain in suppressing the Moroccan rebellion is being considered by the British cabinet today. On the best of authority it is learned that King Edward, alarmed for the safety of Queen Victoria, of Spain, who is his niece, and King Alfonso, has requested the cabinet to communicate with the French and German ministries regarding the sending of a "mixed force" of reinforcements to the Spanish troops who are in such desperate straits in Morocco.

Owing to her peculiar interests in Morocco, it is believed that France would be favorable to such a move and if France and England urge the course, there is a strong probability that Germany would join with them.

Partly as a speculation a number of insurance policies on the life of King Alfonso of Spain are now being taken out. Lloyds and other writers put the rate this morning at twenty per cent, which indicates that the ruler of the revolution-ridden monarchy is considered none too good a risk.

Arrival of Spanish Labor Leader

Oberlin, France, July 30.—The Spanish revolutionists are greatly excited over the reported landing of Alexandre Lerroux, the noted socialist labor leader, at Bordeaux, arriving from Brazil, where he had been in exile. The Spanish troops are watching the frontier closely to prevent Lerroux from joining the revolutionists and assuming their leadership.

A serious outbreak was reported to day at Viscaya. A number of people were killed in a clash with the soldiers.

Earthquake Tremors.

Cleveland, O., July 30.—Instruments in Father Odenbach's observatory at St. Ignatius College this morning recorded tremors indicating a severe earthquake. Father Odenbach said the centre of the shock probably was within a radius of 2,000 to 5,000 miles distance.

These shocks began at 4:58 a. m. and ended at 6:25 a. m. A long disturbance continued from 5:05 to 5:35 a. m. It was heaviest from 5:12 to 5:20 a. m.

Washington, July 30.—An earthquake that made the needle on the Weather Bureau seismograph wobble a fifth of an inch, was recorded today, beginning at 5:58 a. m., and lasting for more than an hour. Chief Moore estimates the distance of the center of the disturbance at 2,800 miles, and the location possibly in Ecuador or off the western coast of South America.

Effects of the Hot Wave.

Chicago, July 30.—With eight persons dead, as the result of the heat, and three others killed in the thunder storm, today gave promise of little relief from the intense heat wave which has engulfed the city for three days. The thunder storm followed by intermittent showers during the night cleared the atmosphere, the weather forecast was for "somewhat cooler," today, with "warm tomorrow." The health department today reported that upwards of 50 persons have been prostrated.

BILIOUS?

TAKE

SIMMONS

LIVER

REGULATOR

FOR

SPEEDY RELIEF.

New York, July 30.—A hot wave in the eastern and middle western states today is causing loss of life and great discomfort. The temperature in New York at 10 a. m. was only 85, but the humidity was intense and there was much suffering.

Evelyn to Sue for Divorce.

New York, July 30.—Evelyn Nesbit, Thaw today confirmed the report that she intended suing Harry K. Thaw for a total divorce. She will base her plea for divorce on the testimony brought out at the present proceedings, in which Susan Merrill told of Thaw's teasing of young girls with a dog which he kept at her house in New York. Mrs. Thaw denied the report that she was going to Reno, Nevada, to enter the suit. "I shall sue right here in New York," she said.

New York Stock Market.

New York, July 30.—The announcement of the conference committee agreement imparted renewed strength to the market resulting in an opening gain ranging from small fractions to a full point. During the second hour prices continued to advance and several new high records were recorded.

RETROCESSION.

By what process of reasoning President Taft has arrived at the conclusion that recession of Alexandria county and city, formerly a part of the District of Columbia, to Virginia, was unconstitutional, we do not know, and he and those who hold with him may be right. From a layman's viewpoint, however, it would seem that Congress has identically the same right over any other territory belonging to the United States. The same section of the United States constitution which gives Congress the right to exercise exclusive legislation over "such district (not exceeding ten square miles) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government," gives like authority over all "places purchased by consent of the legislature of the state in which the state shall be, for the erection of forts, &c. Art. I, Sec. 8, Cl.

There could hardly be any question about the authority of Congress to cede any territory acquired under this section even in the absence of any provision therefor, as it would seem that the authority to acquire state territory with the consent of the state, and to exercise exclusive legislation thereon, would imply the right to recede where it became advisable, but if there is any doubt upon this point Art. 4, Sec. 2, Cl. 2, of the constitution seems to put the question beyond peradventure. This section says: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States." There may be some refined method of reasoning which would bring one to another conclusion, but to us it appears that Alexandria city and county are as much a part of Virginia as any other territory within her border and that it cannot again become a part of the District of Columbia without Virginia